

Description of a new species of the genus *Eodorcadion* Breuning, 1947 from Inner Mongolia, China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Dorcadionini)

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Abstract

Eodorcadion (*Ornatodorcadion*) *wenhsini*, sp. nov. close to *E. (O.) jakovlevi* (Suvorov, 1912) is described from Inner Mongolia, China.

Key words: *Eodorcadion*, taxonomy, new species, China

Introduction

A very interesting new species of *Eodorcadion* from Inner Mongolia was now discovered in the collection of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS) and Tianjin Natural History Museum, Tianjin, China (TNHM). The present description continues the modern study (Danilevsky, 2007; Lin & Danilevsky, 2011; Danilevsky & Lin, 2012a, 2012b) of China Dorcadionini.

Eodorcadion (*Ornatodorcadion*) *wenhsini* sp. nov.

(Figures 1–2)

Type locality. China: Inner Mongolia, Bayan Nur Hangjinqi (Hanggin Rear banner) Shaanbazhen 40°46'N, 107°07'E

Description. The new species is close to *E. jakovlevi* (Suvorov, 1912), but relatively longer, with narrow body, with rougher elytral sculpture and with wide elytral white stripes. Antennae black, in male a little longer than body, in female - much shorter than body, reaching to about last elytral fourth; antennal joints in female with white basal setae rings, absent in male; prothorax relatively narrow, about 1.1 times wider at base, than long both in male and in female;

lateral spines very short in male, but rather long in female; pronotal sculpture much rougher than in *E. jakovlevi*, partly granulated with distinct central furrow deepened in male, with posterior



Figures 1–2. *E. wenhsini* sp. nov. 1. male, holotype; 2. female, paratype.

tubercle; middle pronotal area in female strongly incurved; pronotal white area moderately wide in male, but rather wide in female; elytra regularly oval, widened near middle, about 1.8 times longer than wide in male and in female; dorsal elytral carinae slightly raised, humeral carinae anteriorly distinct and here in female with several granules, posteriorly obliterated; elytral sculpture relatively rough with deep big punctation; each elytron with narrow sutural stripe, wide external and humeral stripes, wide regular marginal stripes and reduced internal dorsal stripes, slightly pronounced only anteriorly; legs mostly red (males) or reddish (female), with black femora apices (males) or black apical halves (female); ventral body side with dense white pubescence; body length in males: 14.3–18.0 mm, in female: 20.0 mm; body width (near elytral middle) in males: 5.0–6.3 mm, in female: 7.6 mm.

Materials. Holotype: male with the label: (upper side) “Oulan Cheula / 19.7.37 / MUSEE H.H.P.H.”, (underside) “Suiyaun / Licent” [Inner Mongolia, Bayan Nur Hangjinqi (Hanggin Rear banner) Shaanbazhen 40°46’N, 107°07’E – IZAS-IOZ(E)1905792; 4 paratypes, with same label: 3

males (TNHM) and 1 female (IZAS-IOZ(E)1905793).

Distribution. Only one locality known: China: Inner Mongolia, Bayan Nur Hangjinqi (Hanggin Rear banner) Shaanbazhen 40°46'N, 107°07'E. The species replaces *E. jakovlevi* in the East.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Mr. Wenhsin Lin (Taiwan), who was a very good collector of beetles.

Remarks. The locality “Qulan Cheula” is very difficult to trace. We don't know a place with such name. According to a notebook about the trips of Licent during 1914-1937, Licent arrived at “Chen pa (N. O. des Ordos)” (Shiba of Shaanbazhen) in 24.VI.37, collected around and back to it (voir 24.VI), then left. And there was a note for 19.VII in Chinese written “陝垣西北河套外 = Northwest of Shaanba, near Hetao ‘the bend of a river’”. Therefore, we locate “Qulan Cheula” as Shaanbazhen.

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